

IDEAS.

"Redeeming the time,"
Nothing attained without sacrifice.
Spell under backward and you get the cause of most murders.
Let your recreation be a beautiful and sinful—Washington.
The way to have a good time is to know things. W. G. F.
"What has been done can be done again."

TAKE NOTICE.

President Frost preaches at Berea Church Sunday morning.
Mrs. Elizabeth Gargill Beecher, spoken of as the most talented lady reader in the country, will read at the opening of the Berea Lyceum Course, Monday, Dec. 17th, at the Chapel.
Be very sure and read "Deceived by Latter Day Saints," 1st column on 4th page.
Rev. Mr. Culbertson will preach next Sunday P. M. at Blue Lick school house.

FROM THE WIDE WORLD

Strained relations exist between Portugal and the Netherlands, owing to the withdrawal of the ex-patriate of Herr Pott, Dutch Consul at Lourenço Marques.
Desperate efforts are being made to capture Gen. De Wet in the Orange River country.
Ex. Pres. Kruger has been received with great enthusiasm in Holland.
A coal famine is feared in Norway.
Minister Conger has received instructions to sign the agreement reached by the Conference of Ministers at Pekin.

IN OUR OWN COUNTRY.

Congress is living up to the talk of making this a strictly business session. Old stagers do not remember any first week of a session of Congress in which so much important work has been accomplished as has been done during this week. The Senate started right in by making the Ship subsidy bill the regular order of business, thus displacing and virtually killing the Spooner-Chippin bill, and the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, which it is desired to get ratified before the Nicaragua Canal bill is taken up, is being pushed in executive sessions. The House has had one of the regular appropriation bills—Legislative, Executive, Judicial—reported; has passed the Army reorganization bill and the Obsolescence bill, and the Revenue reduction bill has been reported.

Senator Morgan, who, as chairman of the Canal committee, has charge of the Nicaragua bill, says the report of the Canal Commission in favor of the Nicaragua route has removed the last vestige of doubt of the passage of that measure.

The so-called anti-entente clause of the Army bill reported to the House this week really has not a word against the continuance of the army entente. It merely provides that no officer or enlisted man in the army shall sell intoxicants.

Senator Stewart has introduced a bill for the creation of a Supreme Court of the Philippines, to be composed of five judges, appointed for life, with salaries of \$30,000 a year. He says he placed the salaries at double what is paid members of the U. S. Supreme Court for the purpose of tempting able lawyers into accepting the positions.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

Postmaster John L. Bosley, of Paris, and his deputy, Sherman H. Stivers, were arrested Monday and taken before United States Commissioner Hill, at Lexington, charged with misappropriating postal funds. Bosley and Stivers gave bond in the sum of \$15,000 for their future appearance. Pantagraph.

Deputy U. S. Marshall Gose, has been arrested by order of the Covington health officer, for bringing a Federal prisoner from Carter county suffering from smallpox to appear in the United States Court.

The Kentucky Railroad Commissioners have submitted their annual report to Governor Beckham.

Gov. Beckham's plurality is 3,689.
Bryan's majority over McKinley in Kentucky is 8,098.

Locals and Personals.

If you have a room to rent, or wish to employ a student girl to work for her board, notify Treas. Osborne.

Ann Elsie Ballard is no better.
Thus, W. Johnson has returned to Berea. Glad to see him.

Josh Bortette has 27 men in his employ.

Mrs. John Huff is recovering from her sickness.

B. T. Maltby has returned from his visit home.

Many young people in town to enter as students this term.

James Walkup, a former citizen of Berea is visiting relatives here.

Miss Jennie Estill has been on a visit to her home in Lexington.

Miss Anna Fay Hanson entertained a number of friends Saturday evening.

John Griffin, of Somerset, is in town and has placed his son and two daughters in college.

Daniel Tankersley has moved his residence from Center Street to Water Street.

Howard White, of Litchfield, O., a former student of Berea College, is here on a visit.

Rev. H. C. and Mrs. Culbertson, of Cincinnati, O., are guests of President and Mrs. Frost.

Erastus Spence is occupying his new residence, corner of Elder Avenue and Dasher Street.

James Dalton, of Seaford, Cane has rented the Golden blacksmith shop. He will reside in Berea.

Misses Francis Berry and Sallie Barbee spent vacation with the Misses Campbell at Cynthiana.

The many friends of Mrs. Julia Hanting will be glad to learn that she is improving in health.

Miss Josephine A. Robinson gave an At Home, Monday afternoon to meet the new lady teachers.

The "town boys' crowd" gave a progressive crokinole party at the Embree residence, Saturday.

The Ladies' livery stable has been rented to Evan Richardson. Mr. Embree goes to Locust Branch to farm.

Miss Flora Edwards spent vacation at her home in Milford, Ohio. Miss Maud Hankins and Mr. Frank Ewers were her guests.

Misses Emma and Laura Spence, who for the past year have been living at Mr. D. K. Pearsons' in Chicago, have returned to Berea.

Mrs. Baker and grandson from Lexington have rented a portion of the residence of Mrs. Lizzie Burke. They will occupy it this month.

President Frost addressed a meeting of citizens in the school house at Farristown, Saturday night, on the influence of Education in the Home. The attendance was good. The meeting was entertained by good singing led by students from Berea College.

Infant mortality is something frightful. Nearly one quarter die before they reach one year, one third before they are five, and one half before they are fifteen! The timely use of White's Cream Vermifuge would save a majority of these precious lives. Price 25c. S. E. Welch Jr.

Miss Eloise J. Partridge, Ph. B., of South Bend, Ind., Miss Margaret A. Millham, Ph. B., of South Burlington, Ver., Miss Viola Schumaker, B. A., of Rosston, Pa., and Miss Alice Burnham of Jackson, Mich., have arrived and will teach in the Normal and Model Schools Department of the College.

The closing of the colored school was a pleasant occasion. The teachers, Misses McBain and Merritt, were warmly commended by the Board for excellent work. The closing exercises were successful. Mr. Titus, chairman of the Board of Trustees, made an address. Berea College was represented by members of the faculty and several students. Misses McBain and Merritt re-enter college at the winter term.

For burns, cuts, bruises, lacerations, or injuries of any description, Ballard's Snow Liniment is a sovereign remedy. It never fails to do good, and so promptly that its wonderful curative properties frequently surprise. Price 25 and 50 cents. S. E. Welch Jr.

Madison County.

"The Pantagraph is in receipt of a loud call from College Hill and Waco republicans asking Prof. James H. Wilson, of College Hill, to become a candidate for superintendent of schools of Madison county."

At this term of the Circuit Court Henry Carr (col) was acquitted of the charge of malicious shooting and wounding, and Mose Chambers, (col) was sentenced to a two years term in the penitentiary for stealing a horse and buggy from W. B. Smith, and Doe Lowry was sentenced to the penitentiary for 20 years. The crime was rape. This is Lowry's third trial.

Mrs. Florida Parrish, wife of Stephen D. Parrish, of Richmond, was on Dec. 5, sworn in as a practicing attorney before the court of appeals. Mr. Parrish, being a lawyer, a double partnership can be formed.

Mrs. Mary H. Grady, an aged lady, a native of this county, met her death one day last week by falling from a second floor window of the residence of her daughter, Mrs. J. M. Riffe, of Richmond. She lived about two hours after the fall.

Friday last, Ance Harris, a saloon-keeper of Richmond, stabbed Mr. Sam Lucas, of Berea, traveling salesman for Strater Bros., of Louisville. Harris was placed under \$5000 bond. Mrs. Fannie Million, 98 years of age, died Dec. 6 at the home of her son Doe Million.

The large saw mill of the Southern Lumber Company situated at Valley View has resumed operations after being closed down for four months. They employ more than 100 persons.

During the last three days of November, taxes amounting to more than \$12,000 were paid into the sheriff's office.

S. R. B. Black, a prominent lawyer of Richmond, died Saturday with typhoid fever.

"Constipation means the accumulation of waste matter that should be discharged daily, and unless this is done the foul matter is absorbed and poisons the system. Use Herbine to bring about regularity of the bowels. Price 50 cents. S. E. Welch Jr.

Repair That Loom!

Homespun is coming into fashion again, and our girls should keep up the heart of spinning. Berea College is finding a market for the products of fireside industry which may bring education and comfort to many homes.

We can pay for well-woven linen 40 cents a yard, jeans 60 cents, linsey 50 cents, well-matched bed coverlets \$4 to \$6. Patent dyes not accepted—old-fashioned indigo preferred.

For information address, Josephine A. Robinson, Homespun Exchange, Berea, Ky.

Louisville & Nashville R. R.

Time Table in Effect Sept. 1, 1900.

Going North.	Train 1, Daily.
Leave Berea.....	11:49 a. m.
Arrive Richmond.....	12:20 a. m.
Arrive Paris.....	3:15 p. m.
Arrive Cincinnati.....	6:00 p. m.
Going South.	Train 2, Daily.
Leave Berea.....	1:22 p. m.
Arrive Livingston.....	2:18 p. m.

J. W. STEVENS, Ticket Agent.

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Greetings to New Students.

THE CITIZEN holds out a warm right hand of welcome to every new student.

Berea looks strange to you today, but it will look home-like tomorrow.

The old students of the Christian Associations are doing their best to make new students feel at home.

We shall be crowded, but hope to find room in our homes and hearts for all who come.

ABOUT SELECTING STUDIES. Every student should have a plan. If you can only stay in school a very short time it is probably best to take one of the APPRENTICE COURSES which will fit you to earn money. Twenty boys can begin the course in Carpentry, twenty girls can begin the course in House-keeping, and twenty more the course in Nursing. These girls will have two hours instruction in House-keeping or Nursing each day, and take such other studies as may be best for them. The boys in Carpentry do the same. In a short time such students will get enough skill to enable them to earn twice as much as they can earn now.

Those who can plan to stay longer will be assigned to the MODEL SCHOOLS in the grade where they can learn most rapidly.

Those who are more advanced—have completed the studies of the Model Schools—so that they have or could get a high grade teacher's certificate, have a choice between three courses.

THE APPLIED SCIENCE COURSE is the shortest, and the one that is best for most young people. It is a two years course, gives you the most necessary studies like book keeping and United States History, and has special studies in farming for the young men, and housekeeping for the young women. The people who graduate from this course will have the most practical training for a successful, happy, and useful life.

THE NORMAL COURSE is the best for teachers. This can be taken in two years by those who hold a first class certificate. It includes the most thorough work in studies necessary for a state certificate, and the splendid training of practice teaching. Berea has done more than any other school for the public schools of Kentucky, and has sent many teachers into other states. If you wish to teach, and to stand high as a teacher, take the Normal Course.

THE ACADEMY AND COLLEGE COURSE is the longest, and for all who can afford it the best of all. This is a two, three, or four years Academy Course, followed by a four years Course in College.

Select your course and stick to it. Perseverance is the pass-word to success.

One or two other words of advice: Spend a little more money if necessary and get comfortably fixed for study. Have a good lamp, a quiet room, healthful clothing and food.

And get to work on your studies the first day. The cure for homesickness is hard study.

And finally don't forget to pray, and don't refuse to sing.

You are starting on a good road.

If you have sore throat, soreness across the back or side, or your limbs feel sore or tender, or you are threatened with diphtheria or pneumonia, apply Ballard's Snow Liniment externally, and use Cousin's Honey of Tar. S. E. Welch Jr.

Read, Reflect, Act!

Mr. Covington, of Covington & Mitchell has purchased the interest of Mr. Mitchell, deceased, from the administrators, to take effect January 1, 1900. In order to meet our obligations by Jan. 1st, it will be necessary for us to do the greatest business in our career. Our entire stock in this short time must be converted into money, and we know of no better way to bring about this result quick than

Extraordinary Low Prices.

After a careful consideration we concluded to name such Low Prices on every item in our store as will cause people to wonder.

It has taken a great deal of courage to do this at the very beginning of the Fall Season. But, we figure on doing a tremendous volume of business and at the same time feel that by giving mighty values that we are going to make many new and lasting Customers and increase the prestige of this store for the future. Now, we know, everybody knows that we always have given the best merchandise the market affords. For the Fall our stock of

Men's and Boy's Clothing, Furnishings, Hats, and Shoes

Is better, stronger and More Original than ever before. Of course, the early buyers will get the cream of selection and those who grasp the opportunity now will show their good judgement.

Covington & Mitchell, Richmond, Ky.

E. B. McCOY, Dentist,
Berea, Kentucky.

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WANTED—ACTIVE MAN OF GOOD CHARACTER to deliver lectures in Kentucky for old established manufacturing wholesale house. Good salary. Honest more than experience. Send resume and references to any bank in any city. Enclose self-addressed, stamped envelope. Manufacturers, Third Floor, 31 Dearborn St. Chicago

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Send us 24-cent stamps and we will mail you a knife the exact size of this picture; it has 2 blades, and retails generally at 75 cts., but to get you to try them we will send you one for 48 cts. or 24-cent stamps. Your wife wants a pair of

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Call and see our line before buying elsewhere.

207 WEST MAIN STREET **Douglas Bros.** 207 WEST MAIN STREET
Richmond Ky.

THE CITIZEN.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

HEREA. : : KENTUCKY

FELL FROM A WINDOW.

Henry J. Hayden, Vice President of the New York Central & Hudson River Road, Killed.

New York, Dec. 8.—Henry J. Hayden, vice president of the New York Central & Hudson River railroad, jumped or fell from the fourth story window of his residence in this city Friday night and was killed.

A window in the fourth story was open and it is not known whether Mr. Hayden jumped or fell out of the window. It is learned that the deceased was a sufferer from nervousness and heart trouble.

Mr. Hayden was a director in several other railroads and transportation companies.

Mr. Hayden was subject to attacks of shortness of breath and it is supposed that he had been seized with one of these attacks and had opened the window to get fresh air.

When picked up he was fully dressed and the body was yet warm. His head had been crushed in, he having fallen on a flagstone.

Mr. Hayden was born in New England 62 years ago. He was a graduate of the Harvard class of '39. During the civil war he was major in the 4th regiment artillery and at the conclusion of the war joined the regular army.

Later he became connected with a western railroad and then with the Boston & New Albany railroad and subsequently with the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Co.

About 20 years ago Mr. Hayden became acquainted with the Vanderbilt family and soon after was made general traffic manager of the New York Central & Hudson River railroad. For the past few years he has been second vice president of that road.

GAINED HIS POINT.

Cornelius Vanderbilt's Heirs Agree to the Appraisal of the Estate as Made by the Receiver.

New York, Dec. 8.—After a long delay the heirs of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt have agreed to the appraisal of the estate as made by C. D. Hasbrouck, representing the estate controller. This appraisal is \$52,500,000 for the real estate. The figures insisted on by the heirs were \$49,825,536.96, but Mr. Hasbrouck stood firm and has gained his point.

In the meantime there was a great speculation as to what the residuary estate would be. According to the terms of the will all that remained after the various bequests had been divided was to go to Alfred Vanderbilt.

FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

Adm. Kautz Received Orders to Sail Without Delay—Left San Diego, Cal., on Saturday.

San Diego, Cal., Dec. 8.—Adm. Kautz received orders Friday afternoon to sail without delay to South America, and, in accordance with these instructions, preparations are now being hurriedly made for both the Iowa and Philadelphia to leave this port Saturday. The cause for this hurry order is not made public, but came as a great surprise to Adm. Kautz and all naval officers here.

Orders have been given to put 1,000 tons of coal on board the flagship for her cruise south, but this was canceled Friday afternoon when only half the order had been delivered.

OVER A CARTOON.

Fatal Quarrel Between Rev. John Wohl and Attorney S. D. Stokes at Williamson, W. Va.

Williamson, W. Va., Dec. 6.—Rev. John Wohl, a Presbyterian minister, and Attorney S. D. Stokes, quarreled on Wednesday as a result of a cartoon illustrating the evil effects of the dance used by the minister in a sensational sermon preached last Sunday. Wednesday afternoon they met on the streets and a quarrel ensued. Calling Stokes a liar, Wohl advanced upon him with a drawn revolver. A shot was fired, seriously wounding Stokes, who as he fell drew his revolver and fired on Wohl, killing him instantly. Stokes surrendered.

Lord Roberts at Durban.

Durban, Dec. 6.—Lord Roberts, who has arrived here, was accorded a tumultuous reception. Members of the Irish association dragged his carriage to the town hall. The streets were profusely decorated and crowded to suffocation. Numerous addresses were presented to the field marshal.

Why Kruger Was Sought.

Barlin, Dec. 6.—A sensation was caused in the Reichstag Friday when Herr Roeseke, agrarian, accused Chancellor von Helldorf of deceiving the kaiser on the Transvaal war. Roeseke regretted that the kaiser had not received Kruger, because it made it certain that his refusal to do so was due to a fear of England.

American Bank in Rotterdam.

Washington, Dec. 8.—An American bank with a capital of about \$8,000,000, of which a third is paid up, has been organized in Rotterdam, according to Vice Consul General Hanauer at Frankfurt, Germany. The institution has for its aim the advancement of American trade.

CONGRESS IN SESSION.

Army Reorganization and the Oleomargarine Bills Passed.

A Resolution to Appropriate \$250,000 and to Admit Exhibits Free of Duty to the West Indian Exposition Passed.

Washington, Dec. 5.—The programme of the senate leaders for a business session was taken up in earnest Tuesday and material progress was made. What is popularly known as the ship subsidy bill was made the unfinished business of the senate, instead of the Spooner Philippine measure, and the discussion of it was opened by Mr. Frye, (Me.) chairman of the committee on commerce, from which the measure was reported.

Bills on the calendar were passed as follows: To authorize the use of depositions before naval courts in certain cases, with an amendment restricting his operation to depositions taken at the instance of the accused; to authorize Captain N. M. Brooks, superintendent of foreign mails, to accept the decoration of the Red Eagle of the third class from the emperor of Germany; to authorize Hon. John D. Meiklejohn to accept a decoration of the first class from the government of Sweden and Norway; to encourage the holding of an interstate and West Indian exposition in Charleston, S. C., in 1901. The measure appropriates \$250,000 and admits exhibits free of duty.

The session of the house Tuesday was brief. The real work began on Wednesday, when the house took up the consideration of the army reorganization bill, which Mr. Hull, the chairman of the committee on military affairs, reported Tuesday.

Washington, Dec. 6.—When the session of the senate opened Wednesday the credentials of Samuel D. McEnery and Murphy J. Foster, as senators from Louisiana, and George P. Wetmore, from Rhode Island, were received. Bills were passed permitting Capt. H. H. McCalla and Commander W. C. Wise, of the United States navy, to accept decorations from the emperor of Germany.

Consideration of the ship subsidy bill was then resumed. Mr. Frye, of Maine, concluding his speech begun Tuesday, said the amount of subsidy should be no more than \$9,000,000 per year. That limit, he said, was fixed definitely in the bill.

Washington, Dec. 6.—The house devoted the day to the army reorganization bill, which was brought up under a special order adopted at the opening of the session, which limited general debate to two hours on a side.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The house of representatives Thursday, at the end of a long sitting, passed the army reorganization bill by a vote of 166 to 133. Three democrats—Messrs. Hall (Pa.) and Underhill and Clayton (N. Y.)—voted with the republicans for the bill, and Mr. Call (rep. Mass.) with the democrats against it. Otherwise it was a strict party vote.

Quite a number of amendments were placed upon the bill before it was passed. The liveliest light was made on a substitute offered by Mr. Littlefield (Me.) for the canteen section. The substitute absolutely prohibited the sale of intoxicants at military posts.

The senate was in executive session for more than four hours, the entire time being devoted to the discussion by Senator Morgan of the Hay-Poinsett treaty which relates to the Nicaragua canal.

Washington, Dec. 8.—The house Friday passed the Grouse oleomargarine bill by a vote of 106 to 92. The substitute offered by the minority committee on agriculture, which imposed additional restrictions on the sale of oleomargarine to prevent its fraudulent sale as butter, and increased the penalties for violators, was defeated by a vote of 113 to 178.

The bill as passed makes all articles known as oleomargarine, buttermine, imitation butter or imitation cheese, transported into any state or territory for consumption or sale, subject to the police power of such state or territory, but prevents any state or territory from forbidding the transportation or sale of such product when produced and sold free from coloration in imitation of butter. The bill increases the tax on oleomargarine colored in imitation of butter from 2 to 10 cents per pound, and decreases the tax on oleomargarine uncolored from 2 cents to 1/4 of a cent per pound.

A bill was introduced to bring about federal prohibition of polygamy by Representative Taylor, of Ohio.

No business of importance was transacted in the senate Friday in open session. Practically the entire legislative day was consumed by an executive session.

New Western Railway.

Santa Fe, N. M., Dec. 8.—The Santa Fe, Albuquerque & Pacific Railway Co. Friday filed incorporation papers. One hundred and fifty miles of road is to be constructed from Santa Fe to Albuquerque, connecting with the Denver & Rio Grande at San Pedro.

Condition of the Treasury.

Washington, Dec. 8.—Friday's statement of the treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the \$150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows Available cash balance, \$137,976,438; gold, \$76,802,285.

SIMPLE HAY RACK.

It Can Be Built at Small Expense and Is Easily Stored Away When Not in Use.

The hayrack illustrated herewith is for use on a common high farm wagon. Side sills are two pieces two by four inches by 14 feet; for a low wagon two by six inches is better. To these attach four strips 1 1/2 by 3 inches on bottom edge by means of half-inch bolts running through the semicircular arms 2 1/2 by 3 inches. Two pieces of one by four are laid on both ends of arms and bolted on so that the hind wheels can operate between and up through them. To make an arch (a or b) over hind wheels, three pieces of wood or iron



HOME-MADE HAY RACK.

bent in form of a half circle, or two strips cut with an elongated circle and bolted to the one by four inch strips and covered with short pieces of thin boards, keep hay or grain from coming in contact with wheels. The front guard or standard should be fastened to side sills by means of a full length rod and just back of front arm and attached so as to be raised up or down. The stakes at rear end fastened in same manner. This renders it more convenient to store away under some low shed when not in use.—E. Logan, in Farm and Home.

EXPENSE OF HAULING.

In New Jersey It Has Been Reduced to a Minimum by the Building of Stone Roads.

Regarding the making of stone roads the question is frequently asked whether the increased taxation does not amount to more than the advantages gained. State Commissioner Budd, of New Jersey, reports that before the construction of good roads the expense of carting a few pounds of produce to market was so great that farmers, where possible, found it much cheaper to send by car or boat. But now they are purchasing broad tread wagons, which carry from 120 to 250 live-weights, while before they only carried from 20 to 30 baskets, and are returning with from three to five tons of manure. On the ferry landing to the Philadelphia markets this year the passage of 2,440 teams per day was counted carrying from three to five tons on each load. Stone roads place the farmers almost at the door of the consumer, saving many intermediaries, all of whom are forced to have a profit. His increased loads, the saving in transportation, the dispensing with the commissioner man, and the delivering of the produce to the grocer or consumer's doors have resulted in saving to the individual farmer sums ranging from ten to twenty dollars on each load.

WIDE TIRES NEEDED.

They Make Travel More Pleasant and Do Not Destroy the Surfaces of Roads.

We frequently have pointed out in these columns the injury to public roads resulting from the use upon them of narrow-tired vehicles, particularly heavy farm wagons of great burden. It has been proven that wide tires



HUNTING THE ROAD'S BOTTOM.

make draft lighter and travel more rapid and at the same time maintain a uniform evenness and smoothness of the road's surface, which at once marks them as public benefactors. Note in the accompanying illustration the narrow tires "hunting the bottom of the earth," forming ruts that will make travel rough and disagreeable for weeks and weeks. Wide tires should come into general use on country roads and no heavy farm wagon without them should be driven upon any thoroughfare when the ground is saturated with water, or after heavy rains.—Farmers' Voice.

Wheelmen Urge Road Tax.

The Michigan division of the League of American Wheelmen is preparing a bill for introduction in the legislature providing for a road poll tax. It will provide that every able-bodied man in the state between and inclusive of the ages of 21 and 60 shall pay this tax, and the receipts will be used to build and repair roads in the county in which it is collected, and where the petitioners for such roads will agree to pay their whole road tax in cash instead of work. The plan has received satisfactory approval.

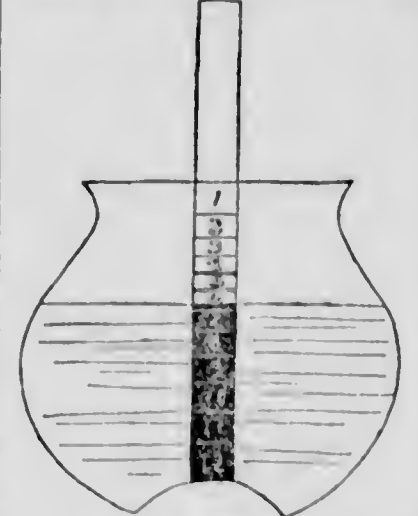
How to Economize Labor.

When too much land is cultivated the farmer is compelled to slight his crops to a certain extent, and what he gains in area cultivated he loses in yield. It will be more profitable to cultivate only as much land as can be given careful attention. The manure that is sufficient for a small field, and which would increase the yield, will give but little benefit on a large surface. Small farms permit of greater economy of labor and can be made more fertile every year.

AN OLD SAND CLOCK.

It Used to Mark Time in Olden Times, Before Clocks and Watches Had Been Invented.

It is very easy for us who have watches and clocks to tell the time of day or to note the passage of the minutes, but in the olden time, before the invention of clocks and watches, there were others just as important to their owners, if not quite as accurate as ours. At first the ancients had sundials, by which it was easy to tell the hour of the day by the shadow that they cast. In the night time this was impossible, and so water clocks and sand clocks were invented. The water clock was nothing more than a vessel of water



AN OLD SAND CLOCK.

with a small hole in the bottom through which the water leaked away. An upright rod in the vessel was marked by the hours registered on the sundial in such a way that as the water flowed out the figures remaining above water showed how many hours had passed since it was filled. But this was rather inconvenient, for the vessel had to be refilled every day, and it was rather a damp clock at best, not well adapted to stand on the mantelpiece. Working on the principle used in it of reckoning the time by the amount of space left empty, the idea of using sand, the most fluid of solids, was reached. This was not allowed to run away, but merely passed through a minute hole from one glass to the other. In the National museum of Germany is one of the oldest of these sand clocks, dating from the year 1600. It was intended to mark each quarter of the hour, for on the first hour glass the figure one-quarter showed that when all of its sand had passed downward 15 minutes were past. The second was marked two-four; it was a half-hour glass. The third was marked three-four, making the last a real hour glass. All the difference between the four glasses lies in the amount of sand being increased by the amount in the first one in each succeeding glass.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

No More Interruptions.

A clergyman who had been annoyed during his sermon by whistlers and movements, stopped abruptly and said: "Some time ago, while delivering my sermon, I was frequently interrupted by a man who gesticulated, moved about and whispered to his neighbors, and at last I addressed to him a sharp reprimand for his unseemly conduct. When the service was over my clerk asked if I was ignorant of the fact that the person addressed was an idiot! I have since then always hesitated to reprint and any of my congregation for interrupting me, for fear that I may be addressing an idiot, who is not responsible for his actions." Silence reigned throughout the remainder of that sermon.

The Joke Was on Boots.

"Boots" is the name the students gave to the Greek professor. He is very sharp, and prides himself on detecting the boys who crib in examinations. The other day he thought he caught a student, sure. He saw him take out his watch and look at it. Boots sneaked up the aisle, and caught the student at his watch again. He saw a slip of paper beside the case. So he marched the student up to the desk. "Sir," said he, "you have been using a crib." The student denied it. "Hand me your watch." The student did so. Boots took out the paper triumphantly, and read on it the one word—"Fooled!"

TYE, THE ELEPHANT.

Once He Got Very Angry and Pretty Nearly Killed His Master by Stamping on Him.

It has been estimated that there are about 40,000 muscles in the elephant's trunk, and their strength is well illustrated by the amount they can move with ease. When an athlete wishes to show the development to which he has attained, he performs some feat that brings into prominence the muscle of which he is so proud. In like manner Tye in his present position shows us how large and rope-like those 40,000 muscles in his trunk have become by exercise.

His driver or "mahout" was in the habit, when Tye's movements began to be very slow, as though he had rheumatism in all his joints, of giving him a little jaggery (a coarse preparation of sugar), and it was astonishing how quickly his joints limbered and his movements quickened. The day the supply of jaggery gave out with yet a number of logs to be lifted, and instead of sweetmeats, Tye received only blows and prods and tail-twisting to quicken his lagging footsteps. He was greatly incensed. He kept on with his work until the other elephants and their masters had gone home. The river of Vygnah, beside whose waters Tye and his master were working, was very low. Deep sand made walking with a heavy load exceedingly treacherous. Tye had a heavy piece of timber in his trunk and his master was growing crosser and more abusive, when suddenly dropping his load, Tye made a vicious attack on his oppressor. He knocked the "mahout" down with his trunk and then stamped on him with his two fore feet.

Then, as fast as his heavy, clumsy legs would carry him, he sped on the road toward Pashanah, the nearest town. Tye had not gone far before quite a number of natives were in pursuit. Among them was a young native so strong, so agile and so quick-witted that, catching hold of Tye's tail, he



TYE AT WORK.

worked himself up on the animal's back and gained control of the scared and by this time repentant elephant. There were those who recognized where Tye belonged, and in driving back to his village who should meet them on the way but Tye's old master. The deep sand had prevented his being crushed by Tye's heavy feet. Everyone expressed great surprise and delight at this wonderful escape. And no one appeared more joyful than Tye, for elephants, although they get very angry and do very vicious things to those who offend them, soon forget their animosity and resume their usual quiet, docile demeanor.—Alice M. Muzzy, in Farm and Home.

Lincoln's Amusing Report.

Some years before he became president, a firm applied to Abraham Lincoln for information as to the financial standing of one of his neighbors. Mr. Lincoln replied as follows: "Yours of the tenth inst. received. I am well acquainted with Mr. X— and know his circumstances. First of all, he has a wife and baby; together, they ought to be worth \$20,000. Secondly, he has an office, in which there is a table worth one and a half dollars, and three chairs' worth, say, one dollar. Last of all, there is in one corner a large hot hole, which will bear looking into. Respectfully yours, A. Lincoln." We hope that the report proved satisfactory.

Highest Bell in the World.

The greatest bell in the world is in an edifice before the great temple of Buddha, of Tokyo. It weighs 1,700,000 pounds and is four times greater than the great bell of Moscow, whose circumference at the rim is nearly 68 feet and whose height is 21 feet.

ONLY SHEEP TEAM IN THE UNITED STATES.



This picture, which we take from Leslie's Weekly, shows Miss Clementine Backliffe and her unusual turnout drawn by lambs. The team is quite unique, being the only sheep team in the country, and has caused no little sensation in the town of Cornelia, Me., where it lives. Backliffe is one of the chief citizens. The pole lambs are two years old, and are Canadian lambs of mixed black and white. The lead lamb is jet black, and comes from Nova Scotia. Their names are Shady Shady and Shoddy. They often travel five miles at a hour.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson in the International Series for December 15, 1898.—Zaccheus the Publican.

[Prepared by H. C. Livingston.]
THE L. 250X TEXT
(Class, 19-1-10)

1 And Jesus called and passed through Jericho.
2 And, behold, there was a man named Zaccheus, which was the chief among the publicans, and he was rich.
3 And he sought to see Jesus who He was, and could not for the press, because he was little of stature.
4 And he ran before, and climbed up into a sycamore tree to see Him, for he was to pass that way.
5 And when Jesus came to the place, He looked up, and said unto him, Zaccheus, make haste, and come down, for today I must abide at thy house.
6 And he made haste, and came down, and received Him joyfully.
7 And when they saw it, they all murmured, saying, That He was gone to be guest with a man that is a sinner.
8 And Zaccheus stood, and said unto the Lord: Behold, Lord, the half of my goods I give to the poor, and if I have taken anything from any man, I will restore it fourfold.
9 And Jesus said unto him: This day is salvation come to this house, forasmuch as he also is a son of Abraham.
10 In fact, the Son of man is come to seek and to save that which was lost.
GOLDEN TEXT.—The Son of man is come to seek and to save that which was lost.—Luke 19:10.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

No intervening events between last lesson and this are recorded in the Gospel. The time is toward the end of March, A. D., and the place Jericho. LESSON ANALYSIS

Zaccheus the Man. V. 1-2
Bound to See Jesus. V. 3-4
Jesus Calls to Zaccheus. V. 5
Zaccheus Responds. V. 6
Contentment with All that is in the World. V. 7
Zaccheus Restores that which was Taken. V. 8
Salvation. V. 9
The Mission of Jesus in this Lesson. V. 10

Zaccheus the Man.—One of the notable things about this lesson is the fact that in so brief a space is so complete a description given of one of the story's principal characters. More things are told about the man Zaccheus than we would at first think possible to be crowded into the limits of ten short verses. (1) He was a Jew, for Jesus mentions (v. 9) that he was "a son of Abraham." (2) He was a citizen of the city of Jericho, for it was there that Jesus stayed in his house. (3) He was a publican, or we would say a taxgatherer. (4) He was, before meeting with Jesus, an exception to the general rule of taxgatherers—that is, in the way of rapacity and extortion. We know this from the fact that when he repented he promised to restore fourfold to those from whom he had taken anything "by false accusation." Some of his wealth was honestly acquired, or he could not have restored fourfold. (5) He was rich both from what he had rightfully earned and unwisely squandered. (6) He was a leader by nature and disposition, for we are told that he was a chief publican. (7) He was short of stature. (8) He was persistent and determined. We could infer this from the material success which he had achieved, but it is shown in the manner by which he accomplished his purpose of seeing Jesus. (9) He was enthusiastic, for we are told he received Jesus "joyfully." (10) Lastly, his master must have been a more than ordinarily generous disposition; in fact, "a good fellow." He did not have to restore fourfold to those whom he had overcharged. Many good people would have stopped with paying merely the amount wrongfully taken, adding only the accumulated interest.

Bound to See Jesus.—He had heard of Jesus probably during more or less of the Master's three years of public ministry. He must have heard of some at least of the wonderful miracles performed. He must have heard of His forcible, authoritative preaching. He could hardly not have heard of some of the disputes with the pharisees, in which every time the latter had retired humbled, defeated. He wanted to see Jesus, but, being shorter than the crowd, he had to sacrifice his dignity and climb into a tree. "Where there's a will there's a way."

Contentment with the Pharisees.—Contrast Jesus' open-hearted way in which Jesus had entered into the home of this man, and the small, mean manner of the pharisees, who stood aloof and murmured at Jesus having "gone to be guest with a man that is a sinner." This was only another proof of their self-righteousness and bigotry.

Zaccheus' Repentance.—Zaccheus faced the Christ life and the practical smallness of mind. In this hour he found himself compelled to choose between sin and righteousness.

Zaccheus' Salvation.—Jesus commended Zaccheus for the stand he had taken and impliedly rebuked the pharisees, for Jesus says "he also is a son of Abraham." Though a publican, Zaccheus had repented of the evil he had done. He was a Jew, not more than this he had now become a "son of Abraham" in a way the pharisees had not.

The Mission of Jesus.—But Jesus had a further reason for associating with such men as Zaccheus. It was His supreme mission on earth to bring back the sinners to the way of eternal life, "to seek and to save that which was lost."

Flax and Thrift.—Meekness with the flax to might with men. Religion is not a flax to get good crops from poor sowing. It is only as long as flax shines on this world that it is flax. If it shines in the latter day, it is flax for us. When there is sunshine in the soul there will be flowers and fruit in the life. Only the man who can say "All my springs are in thee," can bring through the dry and thirsty land the life of his horn.

Maj. Theodore Winthrop's Great Story...Horses, Hunting and Adventures in the West.

"Some likes it," says Gerriant; "but I ain't like old Agree to me. I can't get nothin' as sweet as the taste of yinler corn into spirit. But I reckon that ken be stuff made out er grapes what'll make all owdibors stan' round. This yer wintz made by the priests. What ken yon 'speak of priests? They ain't worth'n half men nowhw. I'm goan to plant a wineryard er my own, and 'fore yu cum out to buy another quirtz nibe, I'll hev some of these strychnine what'll wax Hurbon County's much 's our buyins here ken wax them low-lived snodlers what they grow to old Pike."

THE HORSE.

On show in the old states, on the
other side of the continent. These
famous mountain outlines on the
near horizon utterly dwarf all our
wooded hills, Alleghenies, Greens-
Whitea. A race trained within sight
of such loftiness of nature must
needs be a hotter race than any this
land has yet known. But cheap
types of mankind within the influence
of the sublimities, and they are
cowed; but the great-hearted expand
with vaster visions. A great snow-
peak, like one of the Tacomas of Ore-

Through it went the black.
With one brave bound he dashed
through the open loop. He touched

(To be continued.)

All the conductors of the Brookfield (Mass.) trolley line have been appointed special officers.

[Copyright, 1900, by Lenta Klopsch.]

"Did you see that rock down in the rapids?" I said. "Yes," "Well," he said, "some years ago a man got into the rapids and floated down until he came to that rock, and he clutched that and held on. We sent five life boats at different times out to him and they were all broken to splinters. After a while we got him some food but he could not eat it. He seemed to have no appetite. He wanted to get ashore, and the poor fellow held on and held on and with a shriek louder than the thunder of the cataract he was over." When a man puts out from the shore of this world on the river of death to the world on the

Blessed be God, that when we leave this world we are not to have a great and perilous enterprise of getting into heaven. Not a dangerous Franklin expedition to find the northwest passage among icebergs. Only a ferry. That accounts for something you have never

Ferdy—Yes; and imagines I want to take the staves off the barrel.—
Judge.

Deceived by "Latter Day Saints."

Virginia Man Tells His Story.

A recent convert to Mormonism makes the following statement, viz:

TO THE PUBLIC:

My home is in Vicksburg, Southampton Co., Va. I am thirty-eight years old, and have a family of six children. My sister-in-law died after the death of her husband, and left five children to my care. I had been a Christian more than four years before the Mormon missionaries came to my house, and had found great comfort in the Christian life. I was a member of the Christian church, sometimes called the Disciples. Nine members of my family were also members of the church. George Whittle, and Henry Taggart, Mormon missionaries, came to my house early in December, 1899. They have made their home with me since they came, until this time, in May, 1900. (That is the way they preach the gospel without purse or scrip.) There were six other missionaries coming often to my house and remaining several days at a time. They told us that we must gather to Israel, flee to the mountains; that this was the commandment of the Lord. They talked like Christians, and I believed what they said and trusted them. They said when Christ came He would come to the temple, and we ought to be there. They said polygamy had been done away with—that no one was living in polygamy, nor had been for a great many years. They told us we could not live our religion in Virginia, but ought to come to the mountains. They said the Saints here, (in Utah) were a pure people—no such wickedness as in the States. They represented Utah as a paradise. They wanted us to come to the temple and be sealed to each other as husband and wife and children.

They wanted me to sell all and come with my family. We all joined the Mormon church, and believed what the missionaries had told us. But I did not want to sell my little home until I had come to see. They said I could take up as much land as I wanted when I came, so I decided to come, and sold all my farming implements, my mechanical tools, my horse and timber that I had ready to work. I got money enough to come and go back again. They did not want me to take money enough for me to return—said I would like here. I came on and went to the friends at Preston, Idaho, to which place they had directed me. I called at Mrs. Whittle's and learned that her daughter, sister of our missionary, was living in polygamy—the second wife of Mr. Pond. I learned also from the Mormons that the sister of Elder Taggart was a polygamist wife.

These facts startled me, as both of the missionaries had declared to us again and again that no one had been in polygamy for a long time; polygamy was a thing of the past. If they had told me the truth I would not have come to Utah nor would I have sacrificed my property to come.

While visiting among the brethren at Preston I discovered that the Saints would ask a blessing at the table, and presently begin to curse. They would pray and swear right along. I had never been used to that and it hurt me.

President Snow, the "mouthpiece of God, prophet seer and revelator," came up to conference at Preston. I thought: Now we will hear something good; if he does speak for God, he will surely say something good and helpful. But to my surprise he did

not. He talked all the time about tithing. They must "pay up." It was money, money, money, all the time; no Gospel at all; nothing about the love of God; nothing about our Savior, whom I loved. I was sick and disheartened. I could neither sleep nor eat.

The Saints wanted me to come to all their meetings, but I could not. The missionaries had deceived me. Instead of a paradise, I found the Saints swearing, living in polygamy, and the young people were vile beyond description. Instead of the prayer meeting, they had the dance. Instead of the Gospel of love, they preached money. I went out and lay down in the fields, crying to God for help to get away, back to my home again.

All these facts and conditions I learned from the Saints. I did not go to any of the denominations for information. I heard with my own ears, saw with my own eyes, and sorrowed in my own heart. The Mormon missionaries who profess to preach without purse or scrip cost me, a poor man with a large family, about three hundred dollars. But I am thankful that I did not bring my family. I thank God that He has made it possible for me to go back home. I will warn my neighbors against the falsehoods and deceptions of the Mormon missionaries. I make these statements to warn people against the Mormon deceivers. It is the worst thing I ever heard of.

June 12, 1900.

FRANK S. JOHNSON.

Any one having jeans or white linen-woolsey to sell, please send samples to Mrs. Hattie W. Graham, Ladies' Hall, Berea College, Berea, Ky.

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Correspondence.

Mason County.

Maysville. The Mason County Teachers' Association met Saturday and elected Prof. Garrett, President; Miss Margaret Robertson, Vice-President; and Miss Lucille Dinwiddie, Secretary. The next meeting will be held at Mrs. Mary Stephens on W. 4th Street.—George Strawder is suffering with lumbago.—The colored people of the city are contemplating having an Emancipation Celebration on January 1, 1901. It is hoped that they will have the cooperation of all the citizens of the county.—The Intermediate and Second Primary departments will give public rhetoricals at the M. E. Church before Christmas.—Miss Mary Lee, whose illness was recently mentioned, is much improved.—The revival at the Plymouth Baptist Church closed after marked success.—Prof. Barker of Paris, Ky., visited the city Saturday.

Clay County.

Ogle. The schools in this locality have nearly all closed.

Ed Frederick and M. H. Frederick are on the sick.

The Republican county primary will be held tomorrow. Candidates are plentiful, and the people should make a good choice for each office.

Jas. Davidson and family have moved back to Tennessee.

Frank Swafford went to Flint Lick during the week.

Miss Sodie Smith went to Manchester, Saturday.

John Laws has moved from Goose Creek to the head of Otter Creek.

Most of our lumbermen took advantage of the recent high-water, and floated logs.

Grace. Bill Murray had a new supply of goods this week.

Mrs. Elizabeth Anderson, Mrs. Sarah Wyatt and son Walter, visited their sister Matilda Brignon, yesterday.

Bill Hughes is building a new barn.

Abe Sparks and **John Boggs** were here yesterday electioneering.

Helen Brignon's school will be out in two weeks.

Luther Webb was here yesterday on business.

David Roe, who has been sick so long with consumption, died recently.

Dr. J. B. Wyatt and son John were here recently on business.

Isaac Brignon and son Bill were killing a hog Thursday. Bill struck at the hog with an ax, the ax came off the handle and struck his father in the head. He was unconscious for ten minutes, a doctor was summoned immediately, and made an examination, the skull was not injured, and with proper attention he will recover.

William Johnson is on the sick list.

The little son of **John Short** and wife is very sick with something like scarlet fever.

J. A. Murray, who was reported sick, is improving.

Elisha Smith is very sick this week.

Mrs. Betsey Hughes is very sick with a boil near her temple.

Bill Brignon is rearing a new barn.

Is it an Indication?

In the Richmond Register of Dec. 11th is a neat article under the caption, "Is it an indication?" and credited to the Index.

The writer says: What the complexion of heaven will be something the ordinary mind cannot contemplate, but if we take the attendance at church as an indication, few men will find an abiding place there. A peep into any church during the hours of worship will show that the greater portion of those in attendance are women. Men as a rule are conspicuously absent.

This we have every reason to believe to be true, but it is certainly not true with regard to the attendance at the liquor saloon and the penitentiary. There the women "are conspicuously absent."

According to official statistics there are in our prisons and penitentiaries twenty two males for each female and the proportion of males (over females) practicing at the (liquor) bar is certainly much greater.

Is there any significance attached to these facts?

Young men choose your crowd.

THE HOME.

(Edited by the Manager.)

Two Ways of Doing It.

I drove with my husband to our nearest town, not long since, and, leaving me at the principal store in the place, he went to attend to some business farther on. After making some purchases I sat down to await his return. Most of the farmers within six or eight miles dealt at this store, and to day there were many coming and going. My attention was attracted to the dry goods counter, where a pleasant-faced little woman was looking at some black dress goods. Her husband was standing near. "Now, Sam," she said, "this stuff is forty cents a yard, and this, holding up another piece, "is sixty cents; it is better than the other, but I guess the forty cent goods will do me." The man came and examined both pieces of goods in a very interested way, and said, "I think Sallie, you'd better take this at sixty cents; you don't often get a new dress and you ought to have a good one." The little woman was still more pleasantly looking as she told the clerk to cut off the dress.

"Sallie," said the husband, "I'm going to buy one of those red table cloths."

"Sam," said she, in an undertone, "they are beautiful, but can you afford it?" He smiled and had one wrapped up. As they went out I said to myself, "True enough—a good husband makes a good wife—two such happy-looking people, and love and kindness the cause of it!"

My meditations were cut short by the entrance of another couple—a gruff-looking fellow and a pale, careworn woman.

"Now hurry up Mary," said he, "I've no time to be fooling."

Then Mary said she would like to look at some cloth. She selected a piece that suited her, but when that man heard the price he objected.

"Get something cheaper," said he.

"But," said his wife, timidly, "this is for Tom's Sunday pants."

"I don't care," said he, "I won't pay so much."

So she was obliged to take an indifferent piece at a lower price.

After purchasing a few groceries the husband said:

"Come on, I suppose you've got all you want?"

"Yes," said she, looking wistfully around, "but I did want some nappingham."

"Never mind that now," was the answer, "I'm in a hurry," and out they went.

Al, thought I, here is a poor woman made unhappy by a brute of a man who never allows her the pleasure of going shopping with a little money of her own. She works hard, without any reward, not even kind words. Ah, this must be the kind of farmers' wives who become insane. Then I wished I was a good fairy who might put money into her pocket to buy all those things so dear to a housekeeper's heart.

The arrival of my husband aroused me from my reveries, and when, during my ride home, I related my experience, he laughingly said, "Just like a woman to hear and see so much." "And," said I, "I feel like bawling that horrid man, and I suppose that is like a woman too."—Christian Standard.

Necessary Expenses for 12 Weeks School.

Persons who board themselves can spend as much or little as they choose on living expenses. It pays to have a little extra money for lectures, books, and other things. But the necessary expenses are only as follows:

To pay the first day:	HOWARD	LADIES'
School (Incidental Fee) . . .	\$4.50	\$1.50
Ex. . .	25	25
Laundry . . .	2.00	2.00
Key Deposit . . .	1.00	1.00
Room (stove, table, etc.) . . .	2.00	2.00
Fuel and oil . . .	2.50	3.50
Rent of Laundry . . .	5.00	5.00
First Month's Board . . .	12.25	18.75
Living Expenses . . .	1.50	5.00
Laundry . . .	2.00	2.00
Beginning 2d Mo., Board 5.00	5.00	5.00
Beginning 3d Mo., Board 5.00	5.00	5.00
Key Deposit returned . . .	1.00	1.00
Total Expense, 12 Weeks . . .	\$77.75	\$77.75

For those below A Grammar school the \$2 for books, and \$1 from incidental fee, making the total only \$34.75.

When four girls room together each saves \$1 on room, and \$2 or more on fuel, making the total only \$31.75.

Fuel is 50 cents more in winter, and 50 cents less in spring term.

Two rooms for housekeeping, with stove, etc., can usually be rented for from \$4 to \$6 a term.

The price of a big calf, a little tan bark, or a few home-spun bed covers, will give a term of school which will change one's whole life for the better!

Thousands of men and women suffer from piles, especially women with female weakness have this suffering to contend with in addition to their other pains. Tabler's Buckeye Pile Ointment will quickly effect a cure. Price 50 cents in bottles, tubes 75 cents. S. E. Welch Jr.

THE SCHOOL.

Edited by J. W. Dismore, Dean of the Normal Department, Berea College.

Trained Teachers.

No feature of educational work is being pushed more earnestly or successfully than that of training teachers. Normal and Training schools were never so numerous nor so well filled, and many universities in the last year or two have added pedagogical departments in answer to the popular demand. Yet the supply is not sufficient. The cry goes up from every town and city for trained teachers. It means that an era of better things is rapidly approaching.

A recent school journal contained a copy of a letter written by a county superintendent to his patrons, saying that the best teachers in the country schools were being constantly drawn into the towns by the offer of larger salaries. He urged his patrons to retain all such by raising the salaries, giving as a reason that the boys and girls in country districts were entitled to as good teaching as those in towns and cities. Untrained teachers can no longer secure good positions and in a few years more will be in the same class as untrained lawyers and doctors. And why not? Training a child's mind and soul for life and for eternity is infinitely more important than ministering to his bodily infirmities or looking after his legal interest. That teachers are awakening to this fact the immense numbers in training schools bear witness.

Well equipped teachers are no where more needed than in the schools of Kentucky and in no state will a warmer welcome be given them.

If you are already a teacher holding a first, second or third grade certificate, the Normal Department of Berea College stands ready to give you a professional training, prepare you for a state certificate and fit you for higher and better work. If you are not a teacher but desire to be come one, you cannot afford to miss the opportunity the Normal Department affords. A three years' course is offered free of tuition. The only cost outside of living expenses is the incidental fee of \$1.50 a term. The largest college library in Kentucky and all things that go to make up a first class college are at your disposal. The Normal course of three years includes studies in the sciences and art of teaching, psychology, or the nature and development of the mind, history of education, and practice in the Model Schools.

The Normal Department has a large teaching force of men and women who have been chosen for their excellent qualifications, and who give instruction in the branches they are strongest in. Many Berea students are now holding good positions and are being sought for by superintendents and trustees. December 12th is the time to enter for the winter and spring terms. The best is yours.—come

My Kind Of Man.

The kind of man for me is one, Who seeks no praise for what he's done, Who labors not for man's applause, But gets an honored name because, With an honest heart for the right strives he, And that's the kind of man I love for me. The crowned with honor he does not scorn The lowly rags of the lowly born, Good cheer and hope to all he brings, And looks at the sunny side of things His manly heart is light and true, As the morning breeze, He's the man for me He knows a smile and a warm hand-shake, Oft from a stone heart will make, From which kind words drive out despair, And plant an honest purpose there, He looks for the good in men, and he Is the kind of man I delight to see. H. A. L.

If you are suffering from drowsiness in the day time, irritability of temper, sleepless nights, general debility, headache and general want of tone of the system, use Eubine. You will get relief and finally a cure. Price 50 cents. S. E. Welch Jr.

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Normal Course—Two years, with practice teaching.

Academy Course—Four years, fitting for College, for business.

College Course—Literary, Philosophical, Classical.

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We here to help all who will help themselves toward a Christian education. Our instruction is a free gift. Students pay a small incidental fee to meet expenses of the school apart from instruction, and must also pay for board in advance. Expenses for term (12 weeks) may be brought within \$24.00, about \$14 to be paid in advance.

The school is endorsed by Baptists, Congregationalists, Disciples, Methodists, Presbyterians, and good people of all denominations.

For information and friendly advice address the Vice-President, GEO. T. FAIRCHILD, L. L. D. - Berea, Madison Co., Ky.